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INDIANAPOLIS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1902 .- TEN PAGES.

'Did he say why it should be burned?" guard has mutinied at Schaerbeek, a suburb TOO MANY COOKS SPOIL THE BROTH. 'He did not.' The strikers are receiving money and as-

MORE TESTIMONY CONCERNING THE TREATMENT OF FILIPINOS.

Treacherous Natives Given a Taste of the Water Cure by Order of a Regular Army Officer.

TESTIMONY OF E. J. DAVIS

EX-SERGEANT OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

mater Rawlins Wants Aguinaldo to Assist in Making Democratic Campaign Material.

TRIAL OF LIEUT. J. H. DAY

CHARGED WITH EXECUTING SAMAR NATIVES WITHOUT TRIAL.

Says He Shot a Spy by Order of Major Waller, Who Was Ill at the Time -Chaffee and the Dattos.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 17 .- The Democratic members of the Senate committee on the Philippines are seeking to make poare examining witnesses that come before the committee. No doubt there is basis for some of the stories of cruelty to Filtpinos, but in every case there probably was justification. Some of the witnesses Wishes to Personally View the Situahave undoubtedly exaggerated what they saw or heard, and it is to arrive at the truth that the President through the secretary of war has ordered General Chaffee to make an investigation. Some of the stories of cruelties which are just now coming out make fairly unpleasant reading for tender-hearted persons, but they have been common in Washington for a long time. They have been accepted as some of the terrible necessities of a war against a half-civilized people. The Spanfards have always waged such wars, and the Filipinos were used to the cruel punishments. Those familiar with the details of Indian wars are not surprised at hearing of unprintable atrocities. This is not written to excuse the acts which seem so horrible when told about in harsh official reports when they are made public. It merely indicates that after a time even

such deeds in war pass without much notice

when heard frequently from the lips of officers informally and in a gossippy way. FORCING CONFESSIONS. One officer in a cafe was recently explaining how native prisoners were forced to confess. Of two or three one was taken some distance away in high grass, which came about to the waist. The remaining prisoner would be urged to tell what he knew. He refused. It was pointed out to him that the prisoner in the grass was being urged to confess. Suddenly the soldier with the prisoner in the grass placed a revolver at his head. He paused a moment and then fired. The bullet went behind the scared prisoner. At the same instant a soldier on the ground grabbed the man and pulled him down into the grass. There all three remained, and the others were urged that such would be their fate unless they confessed. In nearly every instance they did not lose much time before telling all they knew. These officers tell of the "water cure" and of various other punish ments which are given where it is considered that the treatment is necessary. The atrocities practiced by the natives on our soldiers when taken prisoners are too revolting to tell about. It is easy to see how such warfare makes half savages of men. When the Senate committee met to-day Edward J. Davis, of Greenfield, Mass., who was a sergeant in Company M. Twentysixth Volunteer Infantry was examined. He was present in the convent at Igbaras on Nov. 27, 1900, when the "water cure" was administered to the presidente of the town | export of Cuban sugar to the United States of Igbaras, as testified to by Sergeant Riley and Private Smith, and related the incidents connected therewith. He was sworn before being examined, and was questioned by Senator Rawlins. He spoke of the arrival of the regulars under command of Captain Glenn. He said that under orders Captain Glenn, with a squad, taken the presidente into custody on Nov. 27, and escorted him to the convent where "cure" was administered. He repeated the story of the torture of the presidente, adding some details. The man was, he

to strip him. The man's clothing was removed above the waist and his hands tied behind him, when the cure was administered by this detail. GLENN GAVE THE COMMAND. the water tank and thrown on his back. while an interpreter stood over him

said, about forty years of age. When he was taken into the convent he was asked

to give information as to whether runners

had been sent out to notify the insurgents

of the arrival of the scouts in the town.

Refusing to do this the water detail, con-

sisting of two privates of the Eighteenth

Infantry, was ordered by Captain Glenn

mouth, which was open." ment?"

"Captain Glenn."

"How was the man's mouth kept open?" "By means of a stick, but I could not see just how it was done.' Continuing, the witness said that when the victim of the cure was filled with water the members of the detail would

force it out of him by rolling their fists over his stomach, and that process was kept up for about ten minutes. He described the second application of the cure as previously testified to, and corroborated Sergeant Riley in the statement that the details of this performance were under the charge of Contract Surgeon Lyons, and that Captain Glenn and Lieu-

teant Conger were both present when it Mr. Davis said in reply to questions as to the physical effect of the process that the man "squealed" terribly, and his eyes were bloodshot, but that the next day he | the Governor's action in signing the Lord was able to mount his horse and lead the scouts to the mountain. Afterwards he was, the witness said, taken to Iloilo and

placed in prison. The witness also repeated the statement that two police officers of the town of Igharas had been subjected to the water "There was," he added, "a native school teacher there who was maltreated at the same time, but the water cure was not administered to him. He was taken into one of the back rooms of the convent by Dr. Lyons, who secured the information he wanted from him by placing two Colt's revolvers to his head, thus rendering it unnecessary to adminster the cure.'

'Did you see this?" Mr. Davis also gave the details of the burning of the town of Igbaras, which, he said, contained about 10,000 people, but no was refused something to eat a tramp this business place. All except a blockhouse were destroyed, and men, women and children were forced out indiscriminately. burn the town?

The Witness-Captain Glenn. To whom dld he give it? lieutenant to burn the town." Did you hear him?"

The witness also said that a neighborng town containing 12,000 people had been ourned, but that he did not know who had given the order for its destruction.

DONE BY REGULARS. He stated in reply to questions that the torture in all the instances mentioned had been conducted by the regular soldiers, and that they had not been participated in by the members of his regiment, the Twentysixth Volunteers. "My orders were," he said, "to treat the natives kindly, and so far as I observed the soldiers generally so treated them, with the exceptions that I have mentioned." He added that the presidente had been a traitor to the American cause, and that the other natives did not generally have any sympathy for him. Mr. Davis said he had been in charge of detachment of fifteen men in the town of Igbaras for several months before the arrival of the regulars, and also for some

time afterward; he never had any trouble whatever with the natives. He had talked with the regular soldlers about the water cure, and had been given to understand that its administration was not of rare occurrence, but said they had not given names of persons or places. He replied to Senator Lodge that he knew of the murder of several of the members of Company F of his regiment by natives at another point, but it had been his understanding that they were killed by ladrones, rather than by the town authorities, as Colonel Dickman had reported. After Davis was excused the committee went into executive session to consider the advisability of summoning witnesses from the Philippines and other portions of the Orient to testify. Senator Rawlins submitted the following names as those of men whom he thought it necessary to call: Aguinaldo Mabini, who was one of Aguinaldo's advisers; Sixto Lopez, who has been for several years in the United States in the interest of Philippines independence; General Tores, Howard W. Bray, an Eng-

lishman, who has spent many years in the Philippines, and Robert M. Collins and Harold Martin, press correspondents. The committee discussed the advisability of summoning these witnesses, but postponed action until a full attendance of members of the committee could be se-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COL. 1.) MD DOOT CALLS COD CLIDA MIK. NUUT SAILS FUK LUDA

litical capital by the manner in which they SECRETARY OF WAR TO PLAN FOR WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

> tion Before Issuing Final Orders -Palma Also Sails.

NEW YORK, April 17 .- Secretary Root started for Cuba to-day on the steamship Esperanza. Discussing his trip before the steamer sailed he said: "I am going down to look over the field and lay plans for the withdrawal of our troops from the island on May 20. There is no great significance in my trip. I want to be on the ground and see for myself just what the situation demands before I issue the final

The secretary would not discuss the prospects of the new Cuban government. "I am not prophesying," he said. "My function ends with the carrying out of the orders of the government to withdraw our troops and leave everything in as good condition as possible for the new Cuban government to take control."

Mr. Root would not discuss his order to General Chaffee to court-martial James F. Smith. "I have said all I intend to on the subject of my order to General Chaffee. Some of the courts-maritlal will be held in this country because some of the regiments from which witnesses will be needed have been brought home, and it will be much easier to secure the evidence wanted here than in Manila. I cannot say now whether any of the officers against whom charges have been preferred will be tried

Commerce of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- A comparative statement issued to-day by Colonel Edwards, chief of the Division of Insular Affairs, shows the commerce of Cuba for the calendar years of 1901 and 1900. The total value of mrchandise imported during the year 1901 was \$66,583,973, against \$66,658,589 for 1900, and the exports of merchandise during the year ended Dec. 31, 1901, amounted to \$63,278,380, against \$48,904,684 for 1900. These figures show a very slight decrease in the imports and an increase of 29 per cent in the exports. The value of merchandise coming from the United States for the calendar year 1901 was \$28,078,633, a decrease of \$1,097,369, as compared with 1900, while the exports for 1901 amounted to \$48,066,579 an increase of \$14,819,970. It is shown that the amounted in 1901 to \$30,814,196, in 1900 to \$16,-763,852 and in 1899 to \$18,684,001.

Departure of Palma.

Tomas Estrada Palma sailed on the steamer Admiral Farragut for Cuba to-day. Sev- differential on refined sugar and against eral hundred people assembled to bid him farewell. He will reach Cuba Sunday aft-

REBELS WELL ARMED.

Chinese Insurgents Hold Over Thirty Towns and Villages.

er who fled from the province of Kwang- of the House leaders, if possible, to force Si and has arrived here says the rebels a final vote on the passage of the bill bein that province hold over thirty towns and fore adjournment to-morrow night. All villages, and that they are well armed with day long the leaders were counting noses "He was taken," the witness said, "to Mauser rifles and revolvers, which were and preparing for the final struggle tosmuggled into Kwang-Si from the French | morrow protectorate of Annam by contrabandists a stream of water was directed into his as opium merchants. The rebels have bill. The opponents of the bill occupied fused to believe the charges, but none the adopted the name of Hung-Siu-Chuen, the most of the time of the debate to-day, the "Who gave the command for this treat- famous leader of the Tai-Ping rebellion. They have placarded the country with an- | Cushman (Rep., Washington) against the nouncements that the present dynasty has | measure. Mr. Cushman arraigned the comsold parts of China to foreign powers. These posters urge the people to resist the collection of taxes for the payment of the

international indemnity. ANARCHIST THREATS.

New Jersey's Governor Warned to Beware Sisern's Fate.

TRENTON, April 17 .- A letter, which presumably was written by an Anarchist, was received in Governor Murphy's mail today. It was addressed to the judges of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. It is ware, lest you meet the same fate as Sisera, who was nailed down with a tent peg by Jael, as narrated in the Bible, book of The letter was signed S. P. Just before the expiration of the term of former Governor Voorhees he received letters containing similar threats, owing to his advocacy of measures for the extermination of anarchism.

MURDEROUS HOBO'S DEED.

Threw a Stick of Dynamite on a Stove Surrounded by Six Children. SPRINGFIELD, O., April 17.-Because he morning, at the home of Joseph Allen, in the absence of the parents, threw a stick Senator Burrows-Who gave the order to of dynamite on a stove surrounded by Allen's six children. A twelve-year-old boy made an effort to save the others and "To Lieutenant Conger. He told the grabbed the explosive. His hand was blown off and the other children badly burned about the face. The stove was also wrecked. The tramp escaped.



"Me first, My Dear Hill." "Excuse me, My Dear Bryan, but me first."

DEMOCRATS WILL AID REPUBLICAN | American people." [Democratic applause.] "INSURGENTS" TO-DAY.

Will Vote to Overrule the Speaker of the House and Amend the Cuban Reciprocity Bill.

WILL STRIKE AT SUGAR TRUST

BY VOTING TO REMOVE THE DUTY ON THE REFINED ARTICLE.

Sensational Speech by Mr. Cushman a Republican, Against Majority

Leaders of the House.

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- The Democrats of the House, at a caucus held to-night, by a very large majority, estimated at three to one, adopted the following resolution, itroduced by Mr. Swanson, of Virginia:

"Resolved. That we favor the removal of the differential on refined sugar, both from Cuba and elsewhere, and believe that such amendments are properly in order and we insist that it is the duty of all Democrats to vote, whenever opportunity is given, to have these amendments added to the pending bill providing for Cuban reciprocity. We are opposed to the adoption of the previous question when the bill is reported to the House unless it shall have been properly amended in committee of the whole, as this will prevent an opportunity for just and proper amendment with recorded votes on the same. "Resolved, further, That the action of

this caucus is binding. The caucus was rather turbulent during the early part of the evening, but toward the close the difference disappeared and it broke up amid evidences of harmony and HAMPTON, Va., April 16.-President-elect good feeling. The action taken to-night binds the Democrats to vote to abolish the the previous question.

HOUSE WILL VOTE TO-DAY.

Fate of the Cuban Bill to Be Known Soon-Cushman's Speech.

WASHINGTON, April 17.-General debate on the Cuban reciprocity bill closes to-HONG-KONG, April 17 .- A Chinese bank- morrow at 3 o'clock, and it is the intention

The Democrats are badly split on the feature being a vigorous speech by Mr. mittee on rules and the House leaders in a breezy and at times sensational fashion A portion of his criticism was in a semi- Hearing of Case Postponed-Aims of humorous vein, but some of it was decidedly caustic. Mr. De Armond, one of the leading Democrats of the House, delivered a forcible speech in favor of tariff reduction on trust articles. The other speakers were Messrs. Pierce of Texas, Douglass of New York and Lacey of Iowa for the bill and Messrs. Jerkins of Wisconsin, Gaines of West Virginia, Warner of Illinois, Gardner of Michigan, Jones of on its merits Thursday next. Washington and Loud of California against It.

Mr. Loud declared that directly and in-States one thousand million dollars. Mr. De Armond employed his vitriolic comment upon the attitude of members sides, whether they opposed or advocated the measure, justified their course by an standpoints, the measure was indeed a remarkable departure in legislation. He against the bill in committee, and he inand other kindred trusts for the benefit of his party in the coming campaign.

THE SUGAR TRUST. Speaking of the sugar trust, he observed that, to hear members talk, one would think there was nothing so friendless in the House as this trust. "Fortunately," said he ironically, "there will be oppor- of God."

tunity later on for members to show by their votes that they have not misrepresented themselves." [Laughter.] It was ontended, said he, on the other side that the tariff which had developed the gigantic trusts should be reformed by its friends "I think," he exclaimed, "that the tariff should be reformed by the friends of the Proceeding, Mr. De Armond explaine that later on a motion would be made to amend the bill to take the differential off of refined sugar-the differential put in the bill for the benefit of the trust. Then, he said, would come "the beautiful spectacle we have witnessed so often-the rules would stand in the way and members would hide behind the rules." But Mr. De Armond warned members that they could not justify themselves with such a plea. This will be your chance," he said; "you are either for this trust or you are against it. If you are against it do not let a spider-web rule stand in your path. I, for one, do not propose to allow such a film to har my way when I have an opportunity of performing a serv ice for the American people. The man who votes to sutain the chair will stand in history and before his constituents and this House as opposed to the proposition he refuses to consider." [Democratic applause.] Mr. Cushman declared that a majority o the Republicans of the House were to-day opposed, although a majority were undoubtedly convinced that it would be better for them to be in favor of it. He intimated that the speaker's position was responsible for the change of attitude of many of the members, and followed this statement with (CONTINUED ON PAGE 6, COL. 5.)

NOT GUILTY OF CONSPIRING TO SMUGGLE CHINESE.

Former Collector of Customs at Nogales, A. T., and Ex-Resident of Muncie, Ind., Exonerated.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TUCSON, A. T., April 17.-William M. Hoey, former United States collector of customs at the port of Nogales, who was charged with being implicated in a conspiracy to smuggle Chinese across the border from Mexico, was acquitted to-day. The jury took but one ballot. The testimony presented by the government was very weak. The defense maintained that George Webb and J. L. Hathaway, mounted inspectors, were engaged in smuggling Chinese into the United States. When they learned they were suspected, it is alleged, in order to protect themselves, they joined with Special Agent Dickey, of the United States secret service, to implicate Hoey. The case created great interest. Mr. Hoey is a former resident of Muncie, Ind. This was the second trial of his case.

Muncie Friends Are Pleased.

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., April 17.-William M Hoey, who was acquitted at Tucson today, was a steel mill worker before his appointment and his friends here have reless are delighted over the verdict. Hoey is a son-in-law of H. C. Darnell, a well-

MISS STONE NOT ENJOINED.

known Muncle traveling salesman.

the Returned Missionary. BOSTON, April 17.-Judge Fessenden in the Superior Court this afternoon refused to grant the petition of a lecture bureau for an injunction enjoining Miss Ellen M. Stone, the missionary from lecturing under the management of a rival concern, and the case was assigned for a hearing Miss Stone to-night gave to the American

Board of Commissioners for Foreign Misdirectly Cuba already had cost the United | sions a statement in which she says, that it having been presented her as an imperative duty to recite her experiences in with his accustomed freedom. Calling at- captivity, in a public way, it was in her tention to the fact that members on both heart to devote the proceeds towards reimbursing any one who may have appeal to their party principles, he re- embarrassed themselves in providing the marked that, viewed from these diverse ransom. The further hope grew that she might do something for these missionary commented upon the statement of General | purposes to which she had given her life; Grosvenor a few days ago that, later, the such, for instance, as the establishment high rates of the Dingley law would be re- of an industrial school in Macedonia, in duced and revised by the friends of that | which young men may be trained in legitiact. If the rates were too high he saw | mate occupations, so that they may not no reason why the reduction should not grow up to become brigands. Miss Stone occur now, and in this connection referred | said that she had these purposes at heart sarcastically to the Babcock bill to place but felt a strong reluctance to state forsteel on the free list. Its author had voted | mally her intentions in this matter, lest it should appear like proclaiming what these timated broadly that the purpose of its in- | who had known her would naturally suptroduction was to hold up the steel trust pose to be her motive. In conclusion she | Velde and others made speeches, but the "Yet, inasmuch as it has been intimated to me that those who had not known me might suppose that my friends or I have in view a purpose of personal enrichment, I am glad to state the fact that in my life and labors here at home, or abroad. I am still the missionary of Christ and shall continue to devote all I am and have or may have to the promotion of the kingdom | ber of the civic guard were wounded.

SAMPLE OF THEIR UTTERANCES IN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Shouted "Trickery, Treachery, Blood and Revolution" During the Debate on Revision.

PROTEST AGAINST CLOSURE

WHICH FINALLY WAS HEEDED BY THE GOVERNMENT LEADER.

Vote on Revision Question Postponed Till This Evening-M. Sipia-

guine's Assassination.

BRUSSELS, April 17 .- The del on the proposed revision of the Belgian Constitution was resumed in the Chamber of Representatives to-day. M. Braun, Liberal, advocated a speedy closing of the debate in the interest of the whole country, and indorsed the suggestion and proposed the House committee sitting to-day until the question was settled. The Socialists protested against the adoption of the proposal, but the premier insisted on its adoption. M. Van der Velde, the Socialist leader, criticised the government's attitude. Instead of extending the olive branch, he asserted, the premier offered fresh provocation. The Socialists were absolutely opposed to the conclusion of the discussion to-day, on the ground that important events might shortly occur. The speaker pointed to the fact that there were 300,000 men on strike and that they enjoyed the respect of the middle classes. | collection there of American mules and This statement was greeted with Socialist shouts of "The government thirsts for blood!" The premier maintained the wisdom of the proposal for the speedy close

The Socialists' shouts of "Trickery!" "Treachery!" "It will be the signal for a revolution!" followed the premier's re-

At this juncture M. Van der Velde crossed the floor and held a brief consultation with the premier, during which M. Trocklet, Socialist, cried, "Then you want blood to flow to-morrow?"

The premier, having reiterated his unalterable adhesion to the proposal to closure the debate, the Socialists broke out into considerable uproar, and clenched their fists threateningly, but they confined themselves to that and to uttering shouts of defiance. The debate was then continued by the premier, who, amidst frequent interruptions, declared that a further revision of the constitution would not accord with the desires of the country He did not believe that universal suffrage would be conducive to the maintenance of free institutions in Belgium. The government was prepared to examine, hereafter, arrangements calculated to improve the condition of the country; but it would not agree to adopt universal suffrage, pure and simple, which, he claimed, the Socialists alone desired. A revision of the constitution, the premier further asserted. would plunge the country into turmoil, and the government utterly declined to be driven at the dictation of the populace and under threats of strike agitation and vio-

Renewed Socialist uproar, including threats of civil war and shouts of "You have murdered one of the people," followed this announcement.

The premier, after remarking that he declined to notice such calumnies, said the existence of their national institutions was at stake. The government was responsible for the honor and destiny of the country and was conscious of its duty. He then invited the chamber to reject the proposed consideration of the proposal to revise the constitution.

After a violent speech by M. Janson, Progressist, who declared the government was forcing the country over the brink of civil war, the premier said the government was willing, for the sake of peace, to withdraw the closure proposal. M. Van der Velde agreed to this and the chamber unanimously fixed the hour for the vote on the question of a revision of the constitution at 6 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. After the adjournment of the Chamber fo

day a monster Socialist meeting was held in the Maison du Peuple. W. Van der gathering was orderly. Senator Lafontaine, to-night made a final appeal to King Leopold to avert a struggle by some concessions. According to the best information, however, the King is not inclined to dissolve the Parliament. Rioting is reported to have occurred at Arlon, where several strikers and a mem-

M. SIPIAGUINE'S MURDER.

sistance from England and Germany.

Assassination That Caused Joy Among the Radicals of Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 17 .- Although M. Sipiaguine, the minister of the interior, who was assassinated April 15, was not actually leader of the reactionary party in Russia, he was the tooi of those, in the opinion of many, who were responsible for the prevailing situation. His assassination was hailed with joy in Radical circles. For a month there had been daily rumors of Sipiaguine's impending resignation, owing to disagreements with the governor general of Moscow, the Grand Duke Sergius, who has been supporting the novel policy towards the working classes instituted by M. Trepoff, the police prefect of Moscow, which includes the organization of labor unions under police control. The murdered minister's name was also mixed up with the stories of financial irregularities alleged against so many officials at present. Siplaguine spent immense sums in redecorating his residence. A single chandelier alone cost 50,000 roubles, and he was accused of appropriating 500,000 roubles from the secret service funds. The deceased was by no means talented and owed his posttion to influential friends, especially to Count Shermetieff, the bosom friend of Czar Alexander III, and to the Dowager Czarina, who is largely under Count Shermetieff's

Shortly before Sipiaguine was appointed minister of the interior he married the elder sister of Count Shermetleff's wife, the Princess Viasemski, a brilliant woman thirty-six years of age, who is now a warm was deeply interested in Lieutenant General Prince Viasemski. The latter, who was a member of the council of the empire, was severely reprimanded by the Czar for his (CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COL. 2.)

BAIL FOR E. G. RATHBONE

FORMER DIRECTOR OF CUBAN POSTS MAY BE RELEASED TO-DAY.

Bond for \$100,000 Filed by a Fidelity Company-Interpretation of Order No. 97 an Issue.

HAVANA, April 17 .- The question of admitting Estes G. Rathbone to bail now rests on the interpretation of order No. 97 and upon whether English or Spanish is the official language of Cuba. In English order No. 97 reads that the bond of any fidelity company "may be accepted" by the court as security, but the Spanish translation of this order, according to Spanish scholars, reads that a bond "must be accepted" from any such company offering one. A fidelity company has filed a bond for \$100,000 with the court as bail for Rathbone's appearance, but this bond has not yet been ac-

Counsel for Rathbone accept the Spanish translation of order No. 97 in demanding that the bail for their client be accepted, but the military authorities insist that the English is the official language of Cuba, and that, according to the English wording of the order, acceptance of the bond is optional with the court.

Inquiries made at the palace to-day East. brought forth an expression of the opinion that the military government cannot interfere with the court in this matter; yet the president of the Audencia and the associate judges of that court hold almost daily conferences with the military Governor of the island.

The fiscal who is studying the question of admitting Rathbone to bail held a long conference with General Wood this morning. It is said the former takes the ground that the bail must be accepted and that triumph of Mr. Parry against "the field" in the Spanish translation of order No. 97 is It is understood in Havana to-night that

Rathbone will be admitted to bail to-

BRITAIN'S ALLEGED CAMPS.

the premier, M. De Smet de Meyer, heartily | Col. Crowder Almost Ready to Report on the Chalmette Case.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.-Colonel Crowder, the United States army officer, who has been investigating the matter of an alleged British army post at Chalmette, to-day said his investigations were nearing a conclusion, and it is believed that his report will be in Washington by the end of the week. A complete account of the loading of a transport was the feature of to-day's evidence along with a statement by General Pearson. Colonel Crowder has handled the case under three general heads

First-Port Chalmette as a possible base of supplies for the British army and the Second-The shipping of Americans as muleteers and their exact relation to the war being waged; in other words, the logical position occupied by a man shipping as a muletéer on a British transport. Third-The alleged shipments of guns and ammunition from Port Chalmette that have not appeared on the outward mani-

fests of the ships." Bryan Did Not Go to Lathrop. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 17,-William Jennings Bryan, who passed through Kansas City to-day on a lecture tour, said that he intended to visit the alleged British remount camp at Lathrop, Mo., but was unable to make train connections, "I know nothing at all about the camp at Lathrop," said Mr. Bryan, "the camp at

ish have no right to use any camp on United States soil as a basis for military operations in another country.

GOLD MEDAL FOR A WOMAN.

Chalmette, La., is, however, in my opinion,

British camp, and I know that the Brit-

Emma C. Sickles Honored for Checking the Indian War of 1890.

CHICAGO, April 17.-The International Society of La Savateur of Paris, France, has awarded Emma C. Sickles, a Chicago woman, a gold medal for "exceptional bravery in checking the Indian war of 1890. Miss Sickies was the first to learn of the Sickles's previous position as superintendent gave her the knowledge and friendship of the Indians which made this possible; and she went off from Washington to Dakota authorized by Secretary Proctor, General Schofield and General Miles to use her efforts among the discontented redskins for the restoration of peace. Her success led to the bestowal of the badge of honor.

MR. FRICK'S STEEL STOCK.

Certificate on Which He Draws \$700 .-609 Annually in Dividends.

NEW YORK, April 17 .- Henry C. Frick, the steel magnate, has deposited at the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. what is probably one of the most valuable pieces of paper in existence. It is a certificate for 100,000 shares of preferred stock in the United States Steel Corporation, yielding Mr. Frick dividends of \$700,000 annually, It is stated that the deposit was made for the purpose of exchanging two-fifths of the preferred stock it represents into \$4,000,000 worth of bonds of the proposed new issue. The balance in the deal, \$6,000,000, will be repaid to Mr. Frick in the shape of a new It is rumored that a company of the civic | preferred stock certificate.

PRICE 2 CENTS EVERYWHERE.

INDIANAPOLIS MAN AT HEAD OF NA-

TIONAL MANUFACTURERS.

The Eastern Delegates Given a Les-

son in Practical Politics by

Western Brethren.

ORLEANS EASY WINNER

THAT CITY UNANIMOUSLY CHOSEN FOR NEXT CONVENTION.

Mayor Capdeveille Thanks the Delegates for Their Decision in a

Few Happy Remarks.

PRESENT FOR EX-PRESIDENT

friend of the Czarina. Count Shermetleff A BRONZE GROUP TENDERED TO THEODORE C. SEARCH.

> He Makes a Feeling Speech of Acceptance-Closing Scenes of the Convention.

The unanimous selection of David M. Parry, of this city, as president of the National Association of Manufacturers at the final session of the convention yesterday was a good illustration of the truth of the saying, "The best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft agley." It also showed admirably that the East holds no monopoly of political acumen over men of the

Leaders in the Manufacturers' Association had, before a delegate started to Indianapolis, taken it into their heads to shape the policy of the organization at the convention just ended so that its chief officers and the machinery of its operation would be centered at some Eastern point. With this object in view a "cut-and-dried" nomnating committee was prepared prior to the convention, and when the personnel of this committee was made known it became apparent at once that the intention of men high in the councils of the association was to try to force the election of ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, of Brooklyn, to the presidency of the organization. A part of the plan also was to oust E. P. Wilson, of Cincinnati, from the secretaryship, replace him with E. H. Sanborn, of Philadelphia, and, by consolidation, do away with the separate office of general manager, thus taking the two most important offices of the association to the

The men from the East, however, estimated too lightly the ability of their Western opponents to turn a trick in practical politics. The result was that they went

down in inglerious defeat. CATEGORY OF SURPRISES But the category of surprises was not exhausted with the splendid and unexpected the race for the presidency. Almost as much amazement was occasioned when New Orleans captured the convention for 1903 with the exertion of comparatively trifling effort on the floor of the conven-

The surprises of the closing day were a trio, the third being the presentation to retiring President Theodore A. Search of a magnificent bronze statuary group by the rank and file of the big organization over which he has presided with rare ability for six years continuously. The beautiful incident added to the proceedings a decided

touch of the picturesque. Other officers elected by the association are: Secretary, E. H. Sanborn, of Philadelphia; treasurer, Hamilton Carhartt, of Detroit; vice presidents for respective States

as follows: Connecticut-W. H. Hart. Delaware-C. W. Pusey. Georgia-J. F. Hansen. Illinois-C. N. Fay. Indiana-C. A. Carlisle. lowa-F. S. Kretsinger. Louisiana-J. W. Porsch. Maine-Charles R. Milliken. Maryland-Summerfield Baldwin. Massachustts-George T. Coppins. Michigan-W. H. Wittington. Montana-Benjamin Tatum. New Jersey-C. R. Hoay. New York-W. M. Carroll. North Carolina-D. A. Tompkins, Ohio-James F. Taylor. New Hampshire-E. B. Pike. Pennsylvania-D. C. Ripley. Rhode Island-Lucien Sharpe.

South Carolina-Ellison A. Smythe. Vermont-Henry Fairbanks. The selection of vice presidents for Alaoama, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin and West Virginia was left to the executive committee, since no one representing the States named was present to nominate candidates for the positions. Other important business transacted by the association was adoption of resolutions vigorously denouncing Senator Hoar's famous anti-injunction bill and changing the constitution of the association so as to prohibit a corporation or firm from having more than one representative in the or-

ganization. CLOSING SESSION IN DETAIL. Excitement was in the air of the hall of the House of Representatives yesterday morning, for both delegates and visitors to the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers realized that the closing day of the meeting was to have

weighty and interesting developments. The final session was scheduled to begin at 10 o'clock, and delegates from the East were anxious to adhere to this, as they had arranged to return to their homes by break, and at the risk of her life went to an early afternoon train. But those who Chief Little Wound's camp and persuaded were "bulling" for one candidate or anhim to come into a conference and throw other for the important offices in the gift his influence on the side of peace. Miss of the association and the numerous "boom" delegations from cities that wantof a large boarding school at Pine Ridge ed to land the convention for next year consumed so much time buttonholing delegates that it was nearly 10:30 before President Search succeeded in calling the gath-

ering to order. Although it was manifest that the general desire was to reach the election of officers and the choice of a convention city as rapidly as possible, the convention composed itself with considerable grace to the consideration of important measures before plunging into the scenes of life and activity that were destined soon to follow. The Lovering "tariff drawback" bill first came up for discussion on a resolution submitted by the committee on resolutions recommending that no action be taken for the present. Mr. Wood, Pennsylvania, championed the bill an interesting and forcible speech. He declared that the object of the measure was to encourage leather manufacturers of this country by permitting them to import raw hides from abroad, convert them into manufactured products and export them without duty. Mr. Williams, a venerable and astute factory man from Catasaqua. Pa., suggested that if a tariff drawback were such a fine thing for leather men, why not for men engaged in other lines of manufacture. Mr. Schieren, of New York, spoke twice concerning the bill, on one occasion declaring that it af-CONTINUED ON PAGE 7, COL W